

# The National Whig

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1847.

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution (be he who he may), can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

Z. TAYLOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1848,  
MAJOR GENERAL  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
OF LOUISIANA,  
THE HERO  
OF  
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,  
MONTEREY,  
And Buena Vista.  
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION  
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,  
**WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

To-morrow being the Lord's Day, we shall devote Monday to the celebration of the Declaration of Independence, and consequently the "National Whig" will not be printed on the 5th instant.

The Whigs of Wayne county, Georgia, have resolved the downfall of the Polk dynasty and the uprising of the Taylor dynasty. Three cheers for old Wayne!

We have received the first number of the Daily Whig News published at Fredericksburg. It is a second Bragg battery. "A little more grape!"—brother Semple.

The difference between Polk, Scott and Taylor is this. Abuse Polk and the volunteers will not say a word in reply. Abuse Scott and they will argue the case with you. Abuse Taylor and they will turn in instant and thrash you.

What will the negroes say to the Illinoisians for refusing in convention by a vote of 137 to 7 to allow the free negro the right of suffrage? The question was taken on striking out the word *white* from the phrase *free white person*.

The Baltimore Sun predicts that the Havre consulship will go to a Georgia man. We still hope that Mr. Grund will get it. It would be a capital post whence to write letters in defence of Mr. Polk's continental policy and of Mr. Buchanan's Solomonic wisdom.

As we expected, the Tennessee Democratic papers come to us with the cry that Taylor is not a Whig, that he is a no-party man, that the Whigs are dropping him, &c., &c. Our friends are meeting this outcry in the proper manner. They stand upon the impregnable ground that the old Hero is a Whig—a Clay Whig, and carry the war into Africa. Meantime the Democracy is utterly broken up by the Taylor whirlwind.

The Cumberland Civilian, edited by a true Whig as ever lived, gives a letter from a gentleman who knows Gen. Taylor, and that gentleman testifies that the old Hero is a firm and true Whig, is a thorough protectionist, is an opponent of the Sub-Treasury, and is in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. We endorse this statement to the full extent.

An Illinois paper hoists the name of Silas Wright, for the Presidency, and says, "if the people be true to themselves, he will be the next President." Doubtless the editor meant to say "if the people be true to Silas Wright." A little more juice of the grape, Captain Bragg!

Yesterday's Philadelphia American and Gazette has a splendid argument going to prove that the object of Simon Cameron and his collaborators in nominating Gen. Taylor for President is to secure the re-election of Gov. Shunk. It also proves beyond a shadow of doubt that Taylor is a Whig of the strictest sect and is opposed to *tailor* to the administration. If the Democrats come to the support of Taylor, says the American and Gazette, they must come to him as a Whig only. Our readers will perceive that our arguments on this point are fully sustained by our valuable and powerful contemporary.

Col. Daviess, Mayor of Baltimore, says the Patriot, is to be the new consul at Havre.

W. J. Corcoran is to open a rendezvous in town next week to raise men for Mexico. Richard Mercer of West River, Md., is to be Captain of the company.

We learn that some of the military will attend church to-morrow—the Light Infantry at Mr. Smith's 9th street Church, and the Blues at St. Peter's, Capitol Hill. On the 5th the Sunday School pupils will celebrate the 4th in the "green wood" near town. On Monday night Capt. Mordecai will exhibit fireworks in the President's square.

The Baltimore Sun of today says that the Whigs, who are for the old Thunderer of Buena Vista for President, declared for him against the advice of all the sober-minded men of the Whig party, and of Mr. Clay himself. We pronounce the assertion untrue in every particular. Mr. Clay never advised against it. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. J. M. Clayton, Gen. Clinch, and hundreds of other equally distinguished Whigs were the first to declare for the old Hero. Are they not sober-minded Whigs, Mr. Sun?

The Natchez Courier predicts that Mr. Roberts, the late M. C. will be elected—to stay at home and cultivate sweet potatoes, and that Patrick W. Tompkins will beat him by a huge majority.

## GRATITUDE TO GOD!

### The Day of Independence.

Seventy-one years ago, to-morrow, a band of brothers, in convention assembled, declared their constituents to be free and independent. This act of these brethren we reproduce on this occasion. It was the act of a weak people in their littleness; but the God of right stood by them, and gave them power to put down the foreign oppressor. That good God did not refuse liberty to the white race that battled for it, because the institution of negro slavery sat in frowning blackness in our midst. Nor will he permit us to lose the liberty our forefathers won, because we do not overturn our rich institutions to rid ourselves of that curse. The great evil of foreign oppression that overwhelmed the energies of three millions of people in 1775, we were enabled, by the grace of God, to overcome and drive away from these shores; but all the lesser evils which then entered into the basis of society were permitted by an all-wise Providence, who foreknew that the course of his World would in time eradicate all of them, without a resort to force, and the consequent production of worse evils. Since the declaration of our independence, half of the original slave States of the Confederacy have rid themselves of the evil of slavery. In seventy-one years more, if let alone, it is not too much to say, that the curse of slavery will not brood over an inch of territory on this continent. It seems as though the men who declared our freedom, who fought for it and established it, and who made our present institutions, were guided by the hand of God to adhere to the federal system of independent sovereignties, for one of the express purposes of leaving the question of human slavery to be disposed of by each society according to its supreme pleasure, without interfering with the rights of any other society. God has blessed our Union, not cursed it because of slavery. Who is he, then, who dares uplift his voice against the ever-blessed Union, because slavery exists in it? Let him devote the day following to-morrow to reflection in the vein we have endeavored feebly to strike, and our word for it he will rise from the subject a better and an humbler man.

We now number twenty millions of men. Has not God been with us? Does any man dare ascribe the contrary? Let us praise Him for his mercies, for they endure forever. Let us praise Him with a full heart and a loud voice,—that He hath not forgotten us in our peril, in our hours of prosperity,—that He guided the feet of the freemen who threw to an astonished world the burning declaration of human rights, printed to-day on another page of our journal,—that He led them and their brethren, our forefathers, through the fire of war and the desolation of its hot breath, and gave them wisdom to frame the charter of our liberties,—that He smiled upon the infant Republic while horrible war was convulsing all Europe, and Apollyon, the slayer of the human race, was scourging the European nations,—that He rescued us from the murderous grasp of an unnatural parent in a second war with the terrible giant,—that He has given us strength and extended our borders even to the uttermost parts of the continent,—that He has permitted our merciful valor to overrun the fair lands of the despoiled Aztec Empire without suffering even a reverse,—that He has through a series of seventy-one winters raised up in the heart of the nation, men whose intellects are destined to influence the latest generations of the race, by pure, exalted, and true sentiments of human right,—that He made these United States the leader in the van of abolishing the traffic in human flesh among the nations of the earth,—and of leading the black race back to the burning sands of their forefathers,—that He has always interposed his mighty hand and turned away the ruin that often in our short history has threatened the dissolution of our Union,—that He has even now raised up a mighty man out of the war which we are now waging,—a second Washington—to sit in the chair once occupied by that sage. May the shadowing wings of His mercy never forsake us!

The New York Commercial Advertiser ridicules the idea that Gen. Taylor is the author of the letter bearing his name and published in the "Signal," and says that "General Taylor is not the man we take him for, if he is the writer of that letter under such circumstances."

There seems to be a studied design, on the part of the independent Democratic press, to falsify Gen. Taylor's political opinions. The Cincinnati Signal, one of this class, publishes a forged letter from him, declaring what are his political sentiments. The New Orleans Delta, another of this class, says that the Old Hero has written a letter to the Louisiana Democrat, in which he declares he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, unless he is the spontaneous choice of all parties, and can be elected "untrammeled by party politics or obligations." We next look for a similar letter purporting to be from the Old Thunderer, in the Baltimore Sun, and the Philadelphia Ledger!

In regard to the Delta, we shall leave it to the tender mercies of the New Orleans Bulletin, the editor of which, we doubt not, is well prepared to expose the falsehood of this second audacious attempt to misrepresent Gen. Taylor.

"However much we may differ about local or temporary questions of policy, on the question of the Union we are united. We are all agreed to preserve it."—Presid. Boston speech. Esto perpetua!

## Important from Mexico.

### LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott's Departure from Puebla—No Negotiations for Peace—Withdrawal of Troops from Jalapa—Genl Pillow's Departure from Vera Cruz—Santa Ana still President—Almonte in Prison—Confusion of Parties in Mexico—Cabinet Changes—Intercepted Despatches, &c., &c.

The steamship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, arrived on the 24th ult., at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 18th inst.—She touched at Tampico on the 20th and Brazos Santiago on the 21st inst.

An express from Puebla, by the route of Cordova, had arrived at Vera Cruz, announcing that Gen. Scott commenced his march upon the city of Mexico, on the 16th inst.

We hear not a word more says the New Orleans Picayune, in regard to the overtures for peace said to have been made to Gen. Scott.—That he marched on the 16th we have not the least doubt.

Another express had arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, which announces that all the sick had left there on the 15th inst., for Perote under a small escort. Col. Childs was to leave the following day with all the garrison. Gen. Shields would accompany him. The road between Jalapa and Puebla is represented as free from guerrilla parties of any kind.

About one thousand troops left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, under the command of Maj. General Pillow, to join the army of Gen. Scott.

The Spanish renegade named La Vega, who lately repaired to Vera Cruz in company with the veracious Col. Mata from this city, is represented to us as already in command of a strong guerrilla party.

By the express from Jalapa we have no intelligence of Gen. Cadwallader, as the rider came by a circuitous route to avoid the predatory parties on the road.

By this arrival we have received papers from the city of Mexico of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of June.

Santa Ana still remains in power. His resignation we presume was withdrawn; for it is intimated that a majority of Congress was anxious to accept it. His administration, in consequence of this feeling in Congress, has entirely changed its policy and thrown itself into the arms of the *puros*. One great section of the *puros*, however, is not conciliated by this movement; the adherents of Gomez Farias and Gen. Almonte still continue their opposition to the Administration. Senor Rejon, the former friend of Farias, is said to be the main support of Santa Ana's administration, altho' he holds no public office. He is denounced as a man without principle, a truckler, &c.

It is represented that opinions were never more divided in the capital than at present.—No party seems to have decided upon what course to take. At one time the *puros* and the *moderados* appear inclined to unite upon a dissolution of Congress, and leave everything in the hands of Santa Ana; and then again the *puros* talk of recalling the absent members of their party, and of having a working majority to carry their measures. In the mean time a quorum of Congress cannot be collected. Such confusion and anarchy never before existed in the city of Mexico, by the admission of all.

An important financial measure of Anaya's administration has been summarily abrogated by Santa Ana, in deference, as he says, to public opinion. This has led to the resignation of Senor Baranda, who was not consulted as to the repeal of the measure. Senor Lafragua was then nominated in his place as head of the State Department, but this appointment gave dissatisfaction to the *puros*, who remonstrated against it.

Gen. Almonte was still in prison, nor are we able to learn anything more definite as to the nature of his offence, his trial not having yet come on.

The State of Chihuahua voted unanimously for Gen. Santa Ana for President. The votes were to be opened on the 15th of the present month.

We find no mention made of the measures taken for the defence of the capital. The papers say that Gen. Scott pretended to his troops that they would march into Mexico on the 15th instant, but that this was a mere boast in order to keep up the spirits of his men; that he was in no condition to move, lacking reinforcements.

Letters from Puebla to the capital represent Gen. Scott and Worth as saying that if Santa Ana has charge of the defence of the city of Mexico, they will be able to take it with the loss of two or three hundred men only; but that if Bravo or Valencia command, it will cost them more dear.

The Government is urged by letters from Puebla and its vicinity to fall upon Scott, now he is weak, and crush him. They say he has really but a little over 5000 men, though he pretends to have 7000. They seem to dread Gen. Taylor should proceed to join Gen. Scott.

The propositions which Mr. Trist is authorized to make are said by the Mexicans to be that each Republic shall name three commissioners to discuss the claims of the U. States, and that if Mexico will not consent to this, then war is to be prosecuted.

We find in the *República* of the 7th inst. a long despatch from the Secretary of War in Gen. Scott, dated the 30th of April. It informs him that by the end of June the President sup-

poses Gen. Scott will have twenty, and Gen. Taylor ten thousand men under their respective command. It asks for the views of Gen. Scott on various questions suggested, and gives him directions how to operate with disaffected Mexican States. The *República* regards this latter portion as very important, but pronounces the Secretary's representations as to the number of troops to be in the field utterly false. How the letter was intercepted we are not informed.

The Mexicans appear to have intercepted a great number of private letters.

The successes of some of the guerilla parties near Vera Cruz are duly chronicled and commended in the papers.

The ferocon of the 6th instant Santa Ana reviewed at Teaplan the troops from the South of Mexico under Alvarez. This Gen. Scott's command had not arrived, but it was expected to reach 8000 men in a few days.

Senor Pedro del Castillo has been removed from the command of the regiment of Hidalgo in the National Guard. The act is strongly censured.

Gen. J. Gomez de la Cortina has resigned the command of the battalion of Victoria, of which he was colonel.

Three hundred troops from Morelia arrived in the capital on the 7th inst.

Diligence have been established between these two cities. One of them has already been robbed.

The Vice Governor of Oajaca has resigned his office, and his resignation has been accepted.

Gen. Scott appears to preserve perfect discipline among his troops at Puebla. The Mexicans admit this indirectly, though letters are published complaining of our excesses in general terms. The case of a New York volunteer mentioned, who was tried by a court martial for assaulting a woman with a view of robbing her of a silver crucifix.

The casting of a piece of cannon at Toluca on the 2d inst. is formally mentioned.

From Tampico we learn little news by this arrival. The only thing which gives animation to the town appears to be the false alarms which frequently occur. We are informed by an officer of dragoons that he went out with a party on the 18th inst., and proceeded some forty miles from the city in the direction of Altamira, but saw no armed Mexicans. The country people appeared friendly, and like rest of the inhabitants of Tamaulipas, did not seem ill affected towards our Government.

To Louisiana regiment stationed at Tampico he suffered severely from sickness. Many have died and there are yet many sick—not less than one hundred and fifty accounts say. Not more than 180 men are reported fit for service, and yet this is the only regiment doing duty. Reinforcements have been expected, but vain.

Leut. De Groote, of the dragoons, who arrived on the Palmetto, has been ordered hither to recruit men to fill up his company to the full complement. It consists now of only 54 men. This is the company with which it is intended to open the road from Tampico to San La Potosi.

New York, July 2.  
Wheat to-day of 10,000 bbls. of flour at \$7; wheat large sales at 147c. Immense quantities of flour in market. Sales of 130,000 bushels of rye \$1. No tidings yet of the French steamer.

Baltimore, July 2.  
Prices of beef cattle \$2 50 to \$4 per 100 lbs. on the lot. Supply abundant. Flour \$6 37; corn 83c; corn meal \$4 25 per bbl. Molasses 23c to 30c. Shingles 74c to 8c; hams 9 to 10c; sides 10c to 12c. Stock of sugars large. Prices \$6 30 to \$7.

Boston, July 1, 4 P. M.  
The Cambria sailed to-day about noon for Halifax Liverpool, with 22 passengers for the former place, and 116 for the latter. Among them were the Rt. Hon. R. Pakenham and lady.

Havana, June 25.  
The Atlas with a portion of Col. Watson's regiment arrived off this port a day or two ago and sent shore a boat with four of her officers to obtain supplies. They hailed the Castle and were allowed to land, but when in, they were arrested, and each, for violating some ordinance or other \$200. Two of the officers paid the fine, and joined their ship. The other two are in prison. The American flag in the Moro must float before Spanish aggression upon it will ever cease.

New Orleans, 25th June.  
The body of C. K. Johnson has been found. A number of troops and horses went out to-day for the act of war, and a number of volunteers returned, shooting-match yesterday between two men, but no harm done.

Baton Rouge, La., June 22.  
This evening one of the guard ordered a convict to light a candle. To do so, the convict approached a table on which lay a loaded pistol. Seizing it, he exclaimed: "You are now in my power." At that instant twenty other convicts leaped to the scene of action. The guard drew his sword and nearly severed the pistol arm of the first convict from his body. At this, the other convicts retreated and order was soon restored.

St. Louis, June 25.  
Peppers, the cattle thief, who recently drove 70 head from St. Clair county, Ill., into town and sold them, has been captured. Letters received from Santa Fe speak of almost utter insubordination in the ranks of the volunteers. We are to have a grand time of it on the reception of Col. Doniphan and his men. The upper rivers were receding at last dates. Col. Benton is to address the returning heroes of Sacramento.

Pittsburg, July 1.

Thirty steamboats are now on the stocks, and will be launched in a few days. The greatest activity prevails in boat building here.

Savannah, June 29.

We have just received news of a train of cars on the Central Railroad, 118 miles from this city, having been precipitated down an embankment at night and killing three of the persons employed in the conduct of it. The rain had swept away one side of the road for some feet. The passengers escaped. A day or two previous a locomotive ran off the track of the same road and killed one of the drivers.

Hagerstown, Md., July 1.

We are in a state of great excitement about the Carlisle negro riot and Mr. Kennedy's death. A meeting is to be held on the 3d instant to discuss the subject. The projected celebrations of the 4th of July by the Marylanders in Carlisle have been abandoned. We have just heard of the arrest of Professor McClintock and his twenty negro abettors in the mob whose violence killed Kennedy. A man was found dead this morning in the suburbs.

Chattanooga, June 25.

The editor of the Gazette has left on the "Sam Martin," at the request of the captain, to witness the experiment of navigating Elk river. Should the experiment prove successful, it will open up to the trade on the railroads a largely increased amount of business. By reference to the map, it will be seen that Elk river runs through some of the richest counties in Middle Tennessee.

Cincinnati, 29th June.

We had two or three street races to-day between drays and furniture cars. A nest of thieves has been broken up. Balls and sword presentations are all the rage. Col. Brough's 4th Ohio regiment left to-day to join Gen. Taylor. Five families have been found residing in one room 14 feet square. A lady died yesterday while walking from the supper table to her chamber. Flour \$4 75. River falling.

Philadelphia, 2d July.

Flour \$6 50 to \$6 75; corn meal \$4 25; wheat 147c; corn 91c. Porto Rico sugar 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c. The Chinese Museum is still in town. There are some fears that the interest on the public debt will not be all paid next quarter-day. The union of the U. S. Gazette and North American has been perfected. The crop news from all parts of the State and from New Jersey is satisfactory. Three Government steamers will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz with stores. The usual number of robberies, suicides, mad dogs, &c. &c.

Norfolk, July 1.

A meeting of the stockholders in the Exchange Bank is to be held to-day to decide whether a branch shall be established in Alexandria. The daily mail from the South has been stopped much to our regret here. The Postmaster General is to be made to retract his steps, if our voices can be heard. Mr. Johnson has also cut off the direct post hence to Murfreesborough, North Carolina.

Upper Marlboro', July 1.

A large meeting was held here this day, to take measures to supply the suffering poor whites of Prince George's county. Committees were appointed for each precinct to get subscriptions, &c. Our wheat harvest is splendid, and the corn looks fine. The Zimmerman wheat on the farm of Mr. Duckett proves a great bearer.

Natchez, June 22.

Splendid showers, and all kinds of crops promise a rich yield. The Cotton never looked more finely. Health of the city excellent.

METRODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, NINTH STREET.—Rev. E. Yeates Reese, of Baltimore, will officiate to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., and also at 8 o'clock in the evening in the Methodist Protestant Church, Ninth street.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having learned that an attempt is being made to injure the reputation of his MINERAL WATER by the circulation of a spurious article purporting to be his, he is therefore under the necessity of publishing the following certificates, and respectfully calls the attention of the Faculty and Public to the subject.

A. FAVIER,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Mineral Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.

SIR: In conjunction with several other members of the Medical profession I gave you, some years since, a certificate of the good quality of your Mineral Water. With a commendable jealousy of your own works, lest confidence in their abiding good reputation should have led to neglect, you have again applied to me for an analysis of several specimens of Mineral Water, purporting to have been made after different methods or by different persons, the particulars of which were not furnished, the only distinction apparent being in the color of the bottles. I have examined the several specimens submitted, and find as follows: The water in the white glass bottles is free from all impurities; that in the green bottles contains a sensible quantity of sulphuric acid, which is evident to the smell and taste, as well as to the proper chemical tests. From a recent inspection of your process, I was led to the conviction that the only impurities which could possibly gain access to the water were lead and sulphuric acid. Of lead I find no traces whatever in any of the bottles; the amount of sulphuric acid present in the green bottles, though small, is objectionable, and must be regarded as an impurity, as the Mineral Water professes to be free from all such admixtures. I therefore certify that the Mineral Water contained in the white bottles sent to me was pure, and in my opinion salutary, while that in the green bottles was impure and unfit for a common beverage.

CHARLES G. PAGE,

Prof. of Chemistry, National Medical College.

Mr. A. FAVIER.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1847.

SIR: Upon testing the water left with me by you, which was in the same kind of bottles mentioned by Dr. Page, I have only confirmed the result of the analysis made by that gentleman.

THOMAS P. JONES,

Prof. of Chemistry.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.

This is to certify that the water analyzed by Dr. Page, from the white bottles, was made by Mr. Favier's apparatus, at his establishment, and that in the green bottles came from another establishment, where it was manufactured.

July 2—3t. W. B. MAGRUDER, M. D.

A CARD.—The undersigned has been informed that T. B. Griffin in his efforts to prevent his negro from being punished as the law requires for his infamous conduct in assaulting a member of my family, has stated and asserted in various ways statements which are utterly false and without a shadow of truth to justify them.

It is to notify Mr. Griffin if he again misrepresents my conduct, he shall answer in a judicial manner.

July 2—2t. JOHN ALLEN.

A Luxury Indeed!  
VAPOR, TEPID, AND COLD SHOWER OR RUSSIAN BATH.

THE subscriber, (through the persuasion of many intimate friends) has been induced to fit up the above establishment, (a bath never before known to this community) for the purpose of rendering every necessary convenience and luxury to the citizens of this metropolis.

In offering to the public the advantages of this most delightful bath, he would say to those who are in a state of physical debility, that there is nothing known that is so well calculated to restore the energies of the human system. The most delicate female under its influence improves in strength with most astonishing rapidity.

Connected with this mode of bathing, he has introduced the Salt-water Vapor, and Shower Bath, giving to those who desire it, all the advantages of Sea-bathing, without the trouble and expense of a trip to the Capes.

His rooms are situated on the corner of 4th street and Missouri avenue. Open at all hours from six in the morning till nine at night.

Thursdays of each week are set apart for the special accommodation of Ladies, when a lady will be in attendance to wait on those who may please to visit this establishment. The public are invited to give this Bath a trial.

Terms: Single tickets 37 1/2 cents, or three tickets for \$1 00.

June 29—2m. W. WHITNEY.

Notice to the Public.  
I HAVE this day associated with me in the Agency of the National Whig, Mr. J. V. SARRAS. I avail myself of this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the public for the favors lavishly bestowed upon my efforts, and assure them that no exertion shall be spared on either of our parts to merit a continuance thereof.

G. L. GILLCHREST.

N. B. We would be much obliged to our patrons if they would give us immediate notice of all failures on the part of our carriers to deliver their paper, particularly on the day of publication, as the carriers have their routes promptly delivered to them, and in ample time for delivery the same day.

GILLCHREST & SHIELDS,  
Agents for National Whig.

JOHN ALLEN, Lock and White Smithing, and Bell Hanging, Penn. Avenue, opposite United States Hotel.

TO CAPITALISTS!  
An opportunity is offered of making a safe and highly profitable investment of \$10,000—\$5,000 of which will only be needed in hand and the rest in the course of twelve months. Applications addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be immediately attended to and satisfactory explanations given.

June 26—6td.

McCURBIN, Barber, Temple of Fashion No. 1, aided by that superior workman, Felix Dean, 8th st., between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.

JOHN WILLIGMAN, House Furnishing Ware Rooms, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street, south side.

V. KING, Boarding-house, F street, directly opposite the General Post Office.

COTTAGE FOR RENT.—A neat Cottage containing two large rooms, three small chambers and kitchen; there is also a stable or woodhouse on the premises. Situated in a healthy location near Mr. Machen on Maryland avenue. Inquire of Dr. VANDERHART, Copper and Leecher, Ninth street.

ICE!! ICE!! ICE!!!  
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large supply of pure Potomac Ice, which they will sell at their Ice-house corner of Maryland avenue and Eleventh street, for Twenty-five cents per bushel.

BIRD & UNNELL.

N. B.—Ice delivered in any part of the city at the shortest notice.

June 23—4f. B. & G.

INSIDE VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS.

WILLIAM NOEL,  
Dealer and Manufacturer of Inside Venetian Window Blinds, south side Penn. av. between 9th and 10th streets, Washington.

BLINDS of all sizes and styles, had to order. Split Blinds, plain and painted, of all sizes. Brass fixtures and trimmings furnished. Linen and transparent Curtains put up in the best style.

Fire-screens and wide paper for curtains, very cheap.

All work done on reasonable terms and with promptness.

N. B. Old Blinds repaired and repainted.

June 23 1m.

BOARDING.

Mrs. PIERCE has the pleasure of informing her friends and the public that her house having been refurnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of boarders by the week, month, or year. Her table will be furnished with the best the market affords; her house is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, a few steps from that delightful retreat the Capitol grounds. No pains will be spared to make her house a pleasant home to those who may favor her with their patronage.

June 9—1m.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving an additional supply of groceries comprising Fresh Teas, Coffee of various kinds New Orleans, Porto Rico, and St. Croix sugars Do do do molasses

Sugar house sirup and molasses Fresh spices, ground and unground Sperm, adamantine, and mould candles Tomato sauce, catsups, anchovies, &c. Sardines and Curry powders Sarsaparilla sirup, fatty soap Military shaving soap, &c.

Orange county butter 100 sugar cured hams 100 superior shoulders A large supply of cigars and tobacco To which he invites attention S. HOLMES, June 19—13w 7th street.

M. HOFFAR, DENTIST, 4th street, five doors above Penn. avenue, east side. Teeth inserted on gold plate, a better style than done in the city, and cheap accordingly.

FINLEY HUNT, DENTIST, 10th street, ten City, Penn. av. between 9th and 10th streets.

June 11